



FOR PAINFUL FINGER ENDS

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT.—Soak the hands thoroughly, on retiring, in a hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear old gloves during the night. For sore hands, itching, burning palms and painful finger ends, this one night treatment is wonderful.

**WOMEN** Especially Mothers are most susceptible to appreciate the remarkable cleansing, purifying, and emollient properties of CUTICURA Soap and Ointment used for the face.

Sold throughout the world. CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT, PREPARED BY J. C. WELLS, NEW YORK.

People who are too fresh are apt to get into a pickle.



**Karl's Clover Root Tea**

Restores the complexion, purifies the blood, gives a fresh, clear skin, cures skin eruptions, pimples, and all eruptions of the skin. An agreeable Laxative. Nervous, Sold on absolute guarantee by all druggists at 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

S. C. WELLS & CO., LEROY, N. Y.

Parrots should be taught to speak only in polysyllables.

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Restore Vitality Lost Vigor and Manhood. Cure Impotency, Night Emissions and wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indigestion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth.

By mail 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50; with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Send for circular. Address:

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Portland, Ore.

## VAST RICHNESS OF CAPE NOME

Another Klondike Boom for Ports of Puget Sound.

## OREGON COMPLETELY SHUT OUT

Nearer to the Columbia River Than Seattle or Tacoma, But Portland Don't Want It.

Tacoma Ledger. W. R. Giblett, of Tacoma, who returned from Cape Nome in September, has great faith in the richness of the diggings and of the immense business to be developed there. He is now figuring on a steamer to go on the run regularly next season between Tacoma and Cape Nome, beginning about the middle of May. Mr. Giblett believes the business demands a steamer that can cover the voyage of 2,500 miles in ten days, and he feels satisfied it can be done.

The condition of gold hunting at Cape Nome are very different from the ordinary diggings and even old miners are surprised at the change.

"The presence of 'rich schist' must first be found to determine if there is any gold," said Mr. Giblett. He was among the first to go to Nome district. "I saw one man," he continued, "who was set to work digging on a claim and after he had thrown up a large pile of dirt the owner came along and said, 'Have you panned any of that?' 'No,' the man replied, 'there is nothing in there I considered worth anything, and I kept on digging.'"

"The owner of the claim took the pan and in a short time panned out over four dollars on the first trial."

"Well," said the man, "we never look for gold at Dawson in such dirt as that."

"The conditions are entirely different here," was the reply, and the old miners have had to revise their knowledge and seek first for mica schist as the indication of gold."

Mr. Giblett added, "I believe the whole beach from Nome to Golovin bay, and, in fact, for a distance of a hundred miles or more is equally rich in gold and that it will all be prospected and worked in the rush that is sure to be made to that country."

Continued from page 6.

## AMERICAN AND SPANISH METHODS

archipelago. Added to the insurgents' other incentives to revolt was perhaps the hope of the leaders that they might be bought off on the terms promised Aguinaldo.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila bay gave a new turn to affairs. Aguinaldo had not been idle during his exile, and seeing that Spain had not complied with the terms he claimed he had been offered and had accepted, he, with several of his colleagues, returned to the Philippines in the United States steamer McCulloch, and landed at Cavite on the 19th of May. The people flocked to his standard, and he soon had a large army, numbering, it is estimated, from 25,000 to 30,000 men under his orders. He soon took the field, met with almost uninterrupted success, and drove the Spaniards, step by step, back to Manila over the same ground covered in Lawton's advance against them last June. He now had the United States navy on his flanks in his progress along the bay shores, which was of great moral assistance, though the Spanish gunboats had troubled him but little in his operations near the shore in an earlier stage of the revolt, notwithstanding that Admiral Montecabel had been presented with a magnificent sword for his work against the insurgents.

Aguinaldo's horizon had by this time been considerably enlarged. The reforms he had asked for a short time before he went were not now enough for him. He announced himself a dictator, and set up a government. Before leaving Hong Kong he sent over a proclamation announcing the approach of our fleet. Among other things he said: "The Americans, not for mercenary motives, but for the sake of humanity, have thought fit to extend their protection to our beloved country." In August, 1898, six days before the capitulation of Manila, he addressed a letter to the powers asking them to formally recognize the independence of the Philippines. It is needless to say this was not answered in the affirmative.

He attached undue importance to the value of his assistance to us, and claimed to be our ally, not seeing, or wishing to see, that we could have easily taken Manila without his aid, that his success was undoubtedly made easy by our presence, and that his gaining control of practically all of Luzon outside of Manila was due partly, at least, to the fact that most of the Spanish troops were needed in Manila on account of our war with Spain.

The suspension of hostilities with Spain found us in possession of Manila and the town of Cavite, while the Philippines had practically all the rest of Luzon. At that time our relations with the Philippines were pleasant; our officers could go around anywhere outside our lines, alone and unarmed,

# GOLD DUST

The Best Washing Powder. Woman's Best Friend. Dirt's Worst Enemy.

They were treated with courtesy and respect, and were saluted by Filipino sentinels. In September Aguinaldo sent an officer to General Otis to warn him that there was in Manila a Filipino named Blanco, an officer who had remained loyal to Spain, and who had two or three hundred of his former command, all natives, in town also.

"He intends," said Aguinaldo's representative, "to attack you some night. He and his men are all Filipinos, and you might think that it was we who were attacking you, and it might make trouble between us. General Aguinaldo wanted you to know this, so that you could look out for this man Blanco."

There was considerable correspondence between our governor general and Aguinaldo on the subject of the withdrawal of the Filipino lines, which were close around the city. The water supply, which had been cut off by the insurgents during the siege, was turned on again at our request. Aguinaldo did not at this time make a claim of independence in his letters to the American commander. He professed himself as willing to agree to our demand to withdraw his lines, provided he could give a reasonable excuse therefore to his followers, who had held out to them as an incentive the prospect of loot in Manila when captured. He was also particularly anxious to know in what position he would be left by the treaty of peace, should revert to Spain. In that case he wanted to hold all the ground gained, and be in an advantageous position to continue his fight against the Spaniards. Not knowing what the terms of the treaty were to be, no answer could, of course, be given him. Perhaps he was in incredulous and thought we were evasive. Perhaps he made up his mind to keep up the struggle for independence against any sovereignty, and merely delayed hostilities against us until he should be sure that our stay would not be temporary. Our long inaction, controlled as we were by international considerations arising from the delay in agreeing on a treaty, was probably misunderstood and attributed to any but the proper cause.

On the 9th of January, 1899, General Otis appointed a commission of five officers to "meet a commission of like number appointed by General Aguinaldo, and to confer with regard to the situation of affairs and to arrive at a mutual understanding of the intent, purposes, aims and desires of the Philippine people and the people of the United States, that peace and harmonious relations between these respective peoples be continued."

The officers appointed by General Otis were General R. P. Hughes, provost marshal of Manila; Colonel James F. Smith, First California Volunteers, and Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Crowder, judge advocate, Eighth army corps. It was a very able, level-headed, fair-minded commission. All its members are personally known to the writer. Those officers met the representatives of Aguinaldo. The joint sessions were frequent, but nothing was accomplished.

The Filipino representatives at first seemed to have no clear idea as to what they wanted. Finally they said they wanted absolute independence and the retention of our fleet to

not become general until after the battle of Manila bay. At no time previously were the insurgents so numerous or so well armed as they were after the arrival of our forces. Our advent caused most of the Spanish troops to be concentrated in Manila. There were a few weak garrisons left in the provinces, but these were soon captured by the insurgents, who had set up local governments and collected from the people the taxes formerly exacted by Spain. We were confronted by a large body of natives, gotten together to wrest reforms from the Spaniards, with their blood aroused by centuries of injustice, better armed than they had ever been before, and ready to be used by a young, able, ambitious dictator.

The ability of Aguinaldo must be conceded. He seems to be able to hold these people together, to bind them to him, and use them as he will. There is a pretense of parliamentary government, but Aguinaldo's word is law. Opposition to his will meets with condemnation, perhaps death. It is said he holds his people by misrepresentation of our character and motives. He will be satisfied, apparently, with nothing less than absolute independence. Whether he is actuated by patriotic motives or intense ambition, is a question. Whether he will be able to hold his forces together in the face of repeated reverses time alone will show.

## FINE OPENING.

The North Pacific Dental College, whose advertisement appears in another column, opened its doors October 5, with 75 students on its roster. The college is well equipped with every facility to graduate students in all the late knowledge of dentistry. A. R. Baker, D.D.S., is demonstrator in charge, and is well qualified to instruct all students who attend this college.

FOR SALE. Improved ranch, consisting of 120 acres, on Young's river. Apply to John L. Hayworth, Wisc. Or.

## WHERE TO EAT.

Why at "The Eastern" of course, 179 Third St., Portland. You can get a good layout for 15 cents here, which will satisfy your hunger and bring you back again to the same place. Remember the Eastern.

## A POEM ON MANKIND.

Like what is man, but like a sprouting weed,  
That grows and ripens but to cast its seed  
Among the thistles and the tares of life  
And then to see it strangled in the strife.  
Or like the clouds that wander with the breeze  
And pass unnoticed from a life of ease?  
Or like a mushroom, sprung to life,  
To starve or strangle in the tangled grass?

These are thoughts that are apt to come to many people at times, especially when they are sick and have to pay big prices for medicines. But there is one drug store in Oregon where you can save from 10 to 25 per cent on everything you buy, and that is J. A. Clemenson's Drug Store, at 227 Yamhill street, Portland, Ore. At that store you can get Hood's Sarsaparilla at 75c; Mellen's Food, 21 size, 50c; Bromo Seltzer, 21 size, 70c, and everything else at the same low rate. You can get red trading stamps there, and if you need the Natural Body Brace, you can get it there.

## IMPROVED TOURIST SLEEPERS.

Railroads Are Acceding to Demands of Middle Classes Who Want Better Sleeping-Car Service.

In response to the demands of the times the O. R. & N. and its connections are placing in operation a much better grade of tourist sleepers for Pacific coast service than at any previous time. The largely increased traffic to this section of the country has demanded all the improvements of latter-day transportation, and in consideration of this the railroads are establishing a service which is excellent in every particular. Not only are the wishes of first-class passengers served, but those who are traveling to and from the East on second-class tickets are splendidly cared for. There was a time when a tourist sleeper appealed to a limited number of people who were traveling on the "cheap" order, in every meaning of the term. Now, however, there has been a radical change. With the better tourist sleepers in operation the class of passengers has been improved, and one may now travel upon them and enjoy all the privileges of a first-class sleeper at a greatly reduced rate. Daily, on the O. R. & N. east-bound fast mail, is attached one of these latest improved tourist sleepers, a model of beauty and handsome appointments. The new cars are almost an exact counterpart of the first-class sleepers. One noticeable feature of the new tourist cars is the absence of a smoking apartment. The new cars being built by the Pullman Company are not provided with smoking apartments. This new departure has been taken because of the fact that most through trains are provided with composite cars, which provide a smoker for the sleeping-car passengers.

## Oregon Short Line Railroad.

THE DIRECT ROUTE TO

Montana, Utah, Colorado

and all Eastern Points.

Gives choice of two favorite routes, via the Union Pacific Fast Mail Line, or the Rio Grande Scenic Lines.

LOOK AT THE TIME

1 1/2 Days to Salt Lake

2 1/2 Days to Denver

3 1/2 Days to Chicago

4 1/2 Days to New York.

Free reclining chairs, upholstered tourist sleeping cars, and Pullman palace sleepers, operated on all trains.

For further information, apply to

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of the pudding is in the eating and the proof of liquors

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I began using Piso's Cure 13 years ago, and believe it saved me from consumption. My child is subject to Croup. Piso's Cure always relieves him.—Mrs. C. CRANDELL, Mannville, Ky.,

The Piso Company, Warren, Pa. July 20, 1899.

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